

MB21D1 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8562b**Specification**

MB21D1 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O8N884
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Calculated MW	58814

MB21D1 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 115004**Other Names**

Cyclic GMP-AMP synthase, cGAMP synthase, cGAS, h-cGAS, 2.7.7.86, Mab-21 domain-containing protein 1, MB21D1, C6orf150

Target/Specificity

This MB21D1 antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-185 amino acids from human MB21D1.

Dilution

WB~~1:4000

Format

Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

MB21D1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MB21D1 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CGAS {ECO:0000303|PubMed:23258413, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:21367}**Function** Nucleotidyltransferase that catalyzes the formation of cyclic GMP-AMP (2',3'-cGAMP) from ATP and GTP and plays a key role in innate immunity (PubMed:[21478870](#), PubMed:[23258413](#), PubMed:[23707061](#), PubMed:[23707065](#), PubMed:[23722159](#), PubMed:[24077100](#), PubMed:[24116191](#), PubMed:[24462292](#), PubMed:[25131990](#), PubMed:[26300263](#),

PubMed:[29976794](#), PubMed:[30799039](#), PubMed:[31142647](#), PubMed:[32814054](#), PubMed:[33273464](#), PubMed:[33542149](#), PubMed:[37217469](#), PubMed:[37802025](#)). Catalysis involves both the formation of a 2',5' phosphodiester linkage at the GpA step and the formation of a 3',5' phosphodiester linkage at the ApG step, producing c[G(2',5')pA(3',5')p] (PubMed:[28214358](#), PubMed:[28363908](#)). Acts as a key DNA sensor: directly binds double-stranded DNA (dsDNA), inducing the formation of liquid-like droplets in which CGAS is activated, leading to synthesis of 2',3'-cGAMP, a second messenger that binds to and activates STING1, thereby triggering type-I interferon production (PubMed:[28314590](#), PubMed:[28363908](#), PubMed:[29976794](#), PubMed:[32817552](#), PubMed:[33230297](#), PubMed:[33606975](#), PubMed:[35322803](#), PubMed:[35438208](#), PubMed:[35460603](#), PubMed:[35503863](#)). Preferentially recognizes and binds curved long dsDNAs of a minimal length of 40 bp (PubMed:[30007416](#)). Acts as a key foreign DNA sensor, the presence of double-stranded DNA (dsDNA) in the cytoplasm being a danger signal that triggers the immune responses (PubMed:[28363908](#)). Has antiviral activity by sensing the presence of dsDNA from DNA viruses in the cytoplasm (PubMed:[28363908](#), PubMed:[35613581](#)). Also acts as an innate immune sensor of infection by retroviruses, such as HIV-2, by detecting the presence of reverse-transcribed DNA in the cytosol (PubMed:[23929945](#), PubMed:[24269171](#), PubMed:[30270045](#), PubMed:[32852081](#)). In contrast, HIV-1 is poorly sensed by CGAS, due to its capsid that cloaks viral DNA from CGAS detection (PubMed:[24269171](#), PubMed:[30270045](#), PubMed:[32852081](#)). Detection of retroviral reverse-transcribed DNA in the cytosol may be indirect and be mediated via interaction with PQBP1, which directly binds reverse-transcribed retroviral DNA (PubMed:[26046437](#)). Also detects the presence of DNA from bacteria, such as M.tuberculosis (PubMed:[26048138](#)). 2',3'-cGAMP can be transferred from producing cells to neighboring cells through gap junctions, leading to promote STING1 activation and convey immune response to connecting cells (PubMed:[24077100](#)). 2',3'-cGAMP can also be transferred between cells by virtue of packaging within viral particles contributing to IFN- induction in newly infected cells in a cGAS-independent but STING1- dependent manner (PubMed:[26229115](#)). Also senses the presence of neutrophil extracellular traps (NETs) that are translocated to the cytosol following phagocytosis, leading to synthesis of 2',3'-cGAMP (PubMed:[33688080](#)). In addition to foreign DNA, can also be activated by endogenous nuclear or mitochondrial DNA (PubMed:[28738408](#), PubMed:[28759889](#), PubMed:[31299200](#), PubMed:[33031745](#), PubMed:[33230297](#)). When self-DNA leaks into the cytosol during cellular stress (such as mitochondrial stress, SARS-CoV-2 infection causing severe COVID-19 disease, DNA damage, mitotic arrest or senescence), or is present in form of cytosolic micronuclei, CGAS is activated leading to a state of sterile inflammation (PubMed:[28738408](#), PubMed:[28759889](#), PubMed:[31299200](#), PubMed:[33031745](#), PubMed:[33230297](#), PubMed:[35045565](#)). Acts as a regulator of cellular senescence by binding to cytosolic chromatin fragments that are present in senescent cells, leading to trigger type-I interferon production via STING1 and promote cellular senescence (By similarity). Also involved in the inflammatory response to genome instability and double-stranded DNA breaks: acts by localizing to micronuclei arising from genome instability (PubMed:[28738408](#), PubMed:[28759889](#)). Micronuclei, which are frequently found in cancer cells, consist of chromatin surrounded by their own nuclear membrane: following breakdown of the micronuclear envelope, a process associated with chromothripsis, CGAS binds self-DNA exposed to the cytosol, leading to 2',3'-cGAMP synthesis and subsequent activation of STING1 and type-I interferon production (PubMed:[28738408](#), PubMed:[28759889](#)). Activated in response to prolonged mitotic arrest, promoting mitotic cell death (PubMed:[31299200](#)). In a healthy cell, CGAS is however kept inactive even in cellular events that directly expose it to self-DNA, such as mitosis, when cGAS associates with chromatin directly after nuclear envelope breakdown or remains in the form of postmitotic persistent nuclear cGAS pools bound to chromatin (PubMed:[31299200](#), PubMed:[33542149](#)). Nuclear CGAS is inactivated by chromatin via direct interaction with nucleosomes, which block CGAS from DNA binding and thus prevent CGAS-induced autoimmunity (PubMed:[31299200](#), PubMed:[32911482](#), PubMed:[32912999](#), PubMed:[33051594](#), PubMed:[33542149](#)). Also acts as a suppressor of DNA repair in response to DNA damage: inhibits homologous recombination repair by interacting with PARP1, the CGAS-PARP1 interaction leading to impede the formation of the PARP1-TIMELESS complex (PubMed:[30356214](#), PubMed:[31544964](#)). In addition to DNA, also sense translation stress: in response to translation stress, translocates to the cytosol and associates with collided ribosomes, promoting its activation and triggering type-I interferon production (PubMed:[34111399](#)). In contrast to other mammals, human CGAS displays species-specific mechanisms of DNA

recognition and produces less 2',3'-cGAMP, allowing a more fine-tuned response to pathogens (PubMed:[30007416](#)).

Cellular Location

Nucleus. Chromosome. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Mainly localizes in the nucleus, and at low level in the cytosol (PubMed:31544964, PubMed:31808743). On chromosomes, enriched on centromeric satellite and LINE DNA repeat elements (PubMed:30811988). Exported from the nucleus to the cytosol in a XPO1/CRM1 via the nuclear export signal in response to DNA stimulation (PubMed:33406424). Outside the nucleus, localizes at the cell membrane as a peripheral membrane protein in resting conditions: association to the cell membrane is mediated via binding to phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PtdIns(4,5)P₂) (PubMed:30827685). Localization at the cell membrane is required to limit the recognition of self-DNA (PubMed:30827685). Following detection of double-stranded DNA (dsDNA), released from the cell membrane into the cytosol in order to signal (PubMed:30827685). Upon transfection with dsDNA forms punctate structures that co-localize with DNA and Beclin-1 (BECN1) (PubMed:26048138). Phosphorylation at Tyr-215 promotes cytosolic retention (PubMed:30356214). In response to translation stress, translocates to the cytosol and associates with collided ribosomes (PubMed:34111399).

Tissue Location

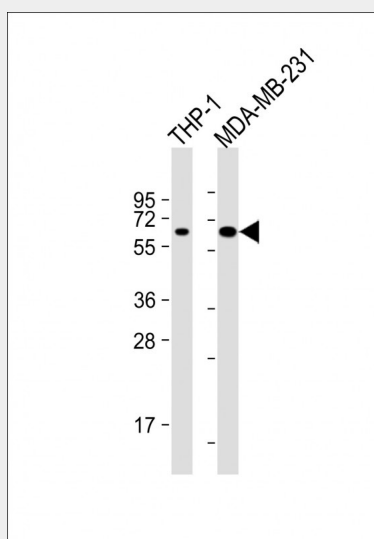
Expressed in the monocytic cell line THP1.

MB21D1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MB21D1 Antibody - Images



All lanes : Anti-MB21D1 Antibody at 1:4000 dilution Lane 1: THP-1 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MDA-MB-231 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-mouse IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 59kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

MB21D1 Antibody - Background

Nucleotidyltransferase that catalyzes the formation of cyclic GMP-AMP (cGAMP) from ATP and GTP. Catalysis involves both the formation of a 2',5' phosphodiester linkage at the GpA step and the formation of a 3',5' phosphodiester linkage at the ApG step, producing c[G(2',5')pA(3',5')p]. Has antiviral activity by acting as a key cytosolic DNA sensor, the presence of double- stranded DNA (dsDNA) in the cytoplasm being a danger signal that triggers the immune responses. Binds cytosolic DNA directly, leading to activation and synthesis of cGAMP, a second messenger that binds to and activates TMEM173/STING, thereby triggering type-I interferon production.

MB21D1 Antibody - References

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Choudhary C.,et al.Science 325:834-840(2009).
Olsen J.V.,et al.Sci. Signal. 3:RA3-RA3(2010).